CHICKERING HALL-8-Concert. CASINO-8:15-The Tyrolean. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Blue Jeans. DALY'S THEATRE-S-The School for Scandal. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S-15—The Merchant. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE 2-8-Relly and the 400. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:30-The Junior Partner HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Lady Bountiful. LENOX LYCEUM-2 to 10 p. m.-Feast of Lanterns. NEW PARK TREATRE-8-Kerry Gow. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-8-The Lost Paradis STAR THEATRE-8:15-Miss Helyett. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-La Dame de Challant. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-8-Vaudeville. THALIA THEATRE-S-Die Hermannschlacht, UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Cadi. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Mayoumeen.

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## Business Notices.

THE NEW YORK HOTEL, NEW-YORK CITY. remains open under the well-known management of Mr. CRANSTON. SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PERMANENT GUESTS. Broadway cars pass the doors. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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# New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE PREELEY

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1891.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The proposed commercial treaties of the Nations of the Triple Alliance were presented in the Reichstag and the Italian Chamber of Deputies; Spain is framing a new tariff list. President Peixotto, of Brazil, in a manifesto, calls the members of Fonseca's Government traitors to the Constitution. === A heavy storm raged in the English Channel; twenty-four persons were drowned by the foundering of a fishing smack. One hundred and eighty lives are reported lost by an accident in a coal mine in Russian Poland. == Six of the entombed miners at St. Etienne have made their escape; fifty-eight dead bodies have been recovered. ....... Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === The cus Senator Sherman was chosen chairman. The House was called to order and adjourned. The Democratic caucus nominated Crisp, of Georgia, for Speaker.

Domestic.-The State Board of Canvassers decided to acquiesce in the settlement of the elections dispute by the Court of Appeals. === Governor Hill removed Mr. Hoffman, the Clerk of Dutchess County. === The Eric Railroad Company raised the boycott on its line against the Chicago and Alton. = The Connecticut Senate met and adjourned to December 29. == Sawtelle, the New-Hampshire murderer, told in court the story of his brother's death.

City and Suburban.-Loppy, the wife murderer, was put to death in Sing Sing prison. —— The annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Society took place at Delmonico's. - Charges of fraud in connection with "The City Record" printing were nade in court. = Stocks generally were higher, but some effect was caused by sharp declines in Missouri Pacific and the Northern Pacifics; the closing was firm, with a few exceptions.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Cooler and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 56 degrees; lowest, 35; average, 47.

The notable thing about the assembling of the new Congress was the headless condition of the House owing to the deadlock, which was finally broken last evening by the selection of Mr. Crisp for Speaker. The House will be organized to-day. In the Senate the large number of new members aroused marked interest. The business proceeded in an orderly manner, the only special incident being Senator Sherman's announcement when Mr. Brice's credentials were presented. The "rainbow statesman" was permitted to take his seat, but the question of his right to it remains to be determined.

The Newark Mayoralty election contest has, we regret to say, been ruled out of court by the Supreme Court sitting in Trenton. The Judges hold, on technical grounds, that Mr. Lehlbach, the Republican candidate, is not entitled to maintain an action against Mayor Haynes (Dem.), who was re-elected by a small majority. That the election of Haynes was secured by fraudulent voting is fully believed in Newark, and Mr. Lehlbach seemed to have good grounds for making a contest. The decision of the Supreme Court, however, is final, since no further proceedings are now possible in order to remedy the defects in the first undertaking.

The cause of honest elections in this State goes marching on, in spite of the malignant efforts of David B. Hill and his co-conspirators. Judge Barnard has rendered a decision which operates as a wholesome check upon the State Board of Canvassers. The Board is restrained from taking action in any of the disputed cases, and by agreement of counsel for both sides all these cases will be referred to the Court of Appeals. Such a disposition of them, in the circumstances, will commend itself to all fair-minded voters, whatever their politics. And there need be no fear of the outcome. The Republicans will secure what they have been battling for-an honest determination-and that will give them the Senate. In the meantime Governor Hill can console himself with the reflection that if he has not succeeded in stealing any seats in the Senate he has removed two good and

faithful County Clerks who resolutely declined to certify bogus election returns.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee has issued an address on the political situation which will be read with interest, if not with profit, by the people of the State. The address is chiefly remarkable for its perversion of facts; and in its statements concerning Republican wickedness and Democratic purity and righteousness it displays an audacity that is boundless. Governor Hill's atrocious plot to defeat the will of the people is described as courageous opposition from a Democratic Executive." There has been no more amusing deliverance from a Democratic source since Governor Hill congratulated the last Assembly on its noble and non-partisan work.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The result of the great Democratic contest over the Speakership-Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, being nominated on the thirtieth ballot-calls for less attention than its extraordinary methods and tone. Personally the opposing candidates have treated each other with reasonable courtesy. The feeling which has been aroused has not been that of personal hostility. Yet it has rarely happened that in any political struggle more intense and savage bitterness has been manifested than in this contest for the organization of the House. The two wings of the Democratic party have been fighting each other with all the intensity of men who have rooted convictions, and whose convictions are, moreover, supplemented by personal interests of the gravest nature.

To judge by their utterances, many of the friends of Mr. Mills had become profoundly convinced that his defeat would destroy the last chance of Democratic success next year in the National contest, and would also destroy their personal chances of success in many Northern States and districts. They have asserted this constantly and without restraint. Repeatedly they have said that a great army of former Republicans who want tariff reform, and who have acted with the Democratic party for that reason only, would depart from all connection with that party at once and forever, if it should now prove false to an issue on which, they consider, it achieved its victory last year. If the newspapers of this persuasion are to be credited, substantially the whole of this "tariff-reform" contingent drawn from the Republican party in times past would inevitably be driven in disgust out of the Democratic party if that party should fail to make its fight in the next campaign on the tariff question, unreservedly and exclusively. The young men of New-England and New-York, the wealthy importers and the agents of foreign houses, and the advocates of Free-Trade ideas throughout the West, making in all an army represented as numbering several hundred thousand voters, must become altogether indifferent to Democratic success, if not actively enlisted to punish that party for its bad faith, if it thus abandons them in the position they have taken.

But on the other side there is just as much definite conviction and just as much intensity of personal interest. For it has become a matter of life or death, in every political sense, to Democratic representatives and managers in some States, to win over the "more-money" fanatics of the West and South. If this cannot be done, they plead, the Democratic party will be smashed beyond all hope of recovery by the growth of the People's party in Democratic States. It was pointed out by these opponents of Mr. Mills that he had publicly proposed deliberately to insult this vast body of Democratic voters, by denying it any hearing whatever at the next session of Congress in respect to the measures about which these voters feel most deeply. It was certain, these people declared, that the South and West could not be thus suppressed and muzzled at the dictation of Wall Street interests, without a far-reaching and irrevocable disaster to the party.

So the Democrats, according to their own testimony, were between the devil and the deep sea. | tell how much or little the next day. The party was doomed if it did, and equally Senate: New Senators and Senators beginning doomed if it did not. It had further cause for this remedy advanced in their financial educapassionate feeling, on account of the belief that the nomination for the Presidency would probably depend upon the choice of its National pol-With the Presidency would go the selection of officers in all parts of the country, the distribution of pationage and of fat contracts, and all the rewards of victory. If the Western and Southern policy should be adopted Mr. Cleve- have to provide for recoining all the standard land would have to stand aside for somebody else. No wonder there was intense feeling, and the result of the decision which the caucus finally reached cannot yet be definitely anticipated.

OUR GREAT NAVAL SECRETARY. Secretary Tracy's report is a masterpiece of luminous exposition. Other Secretaries of the Navy have been content to borrow the ideas of favorites in the service, and to be governed by them in the practical administration of this Department. Secretary Tracy has made a profound and systematic study, not only of every branch of the service, but also of the complex problems of naval architecture and marine defences. He has had no mentor behind him to shape the policy of the Department. He has been from the outset an independent investigator and the responsible head of the Navy. The service has felt in every branch the invigorating impulse of a broad and essentially original mind with a creative policy. Never has the morale of the Navy been so high as at present, and never have there been fewer dissensions between the line and the staff. Never, moreover, has there been such unity of purpose and concentration of effort in making the Navy a model service with all the resources of a modern fleet and establishment under symmetrical development. Secretary Tracy's masterly report is his title to fame as one of the greatest administrators known in the American Civil Service. As a practical study of modern naval architecture it has never been surpassed by any publication of the British Admiralty. As a comprehensive record of the progressive tendencies of American naval policy it is unrivalled and unique.

We have only space for referring in detail to a few of the special features of the report. One of these is the abolition of political patronage in the management of the navy yards. The necessity for practical reform is pointed out with admirable lucidity. When the Government was called upon to repair the old-time wooden fleet skilled labor was not essential. When it was compelled to undertake a new and most complex manufacturing business, that of building steel ships with engines and batteries of the highest power, the best appliances and workmen were indispensable. The two classes of work. as the Secretary tersely says, were as different as making a bucket and making a watch. Such warships as are now under construction in the navy yards are the most complicated and delicate machines of modern times. These ships could not be built without reducing the navy yards to the same level as private shipyards and employing the best class of mechanics that could be procured regardless of any other consideration than their skill. This great reform has been successfully accomplished by the Secretary. There is nothing in the conduct of the Republican Administration that reflects more credit upon it than the sagacity, courage and thoroughness with

which this work has been done. It is in technical discussion of the complex

questions relating to armor, guns, projectiles, powders, models and types that the Secretary's report excels any previous publication issued by the Department. In this respect it will be nothing short of a revelation to European naval architects and experts. It will convince them that Americans after a long and inexplicable season of indifference to modern naval progress have mastered everything that is in sight in European science and are rapidly forging ahead in all matters of offensive and defensive armaments. They are getting the best armor, guns, projectiles and ships, and are adapting their naval defences to the practical requirements of the American service. Secretary Tracy recommends for the future the construction of battleships and armored cruisers of the highest efficiency, and these only. He argues with great force that it will be idle to duplicate inferior types like the Maine and Texas when the Indiana offers the most powerful element of protection that the Nation can possess. In like manner he favors the New-York as presenting a combination of all the effective qualities required in an armored cruiser. The same principle is embodied in all his recommendations. Only the best of its class is fit, in his judgment, for the new American Navy. In this General Tracy reveals himself not only as a great Secretary, but also as a patriotic American.

HILL SHEDDING THICK DARKNESS, The readers of Governor Hill's "great speech" must have been staggered by the frequent recurrence of expressions to which they could attach no distinct meaning. They will therefore rejoice in the suggestion made by Governor Hill's organs, that he has "thrown down a challenge" which ex-President Cleveland is invited to take up at once. It would be the funniest thing in life to have ex-President Cleveland make a serious public endeavor to understand what Governor Hill meant, and to controvert his supposed arguments. If Mr. Cleveland can perform that task, he is a great man indeed.

It would be rash in the last degree to assume that Governor Hill had any idea himself what he meant by some of the expressions he most frequently employed. He knew that they were favorite phrases with the free-coinage cranks. He wanted to capture the sympathy and support of the free-coinage people, and so rolled their shibboleths and pet phrases over his lips with unction, caring not one continental baubec whether he or anybody else attached any meaning to them. For Hill is the kind of politician who holds cheap demagogism infinitely more adapted to popular appreciation, and therefore infinitely more valuable to him than the most studious statesmanship. What did Governor Hill think or mean, or did he think he thought or meant anything, when no prattled about the melting-pot and the intrinsic value of gold and silver dollars? At first blush one might imagine that he had vaguely in mind a plan often proposed by some Republican Senators or Representatives, but speedily abandoned when they came to understand what it meant, namely, the creation of a new silver dollar, containing so much fine silver as to be equal at the present market value to the gold dollar. If the present silver dollar is in market value of the silver it contains worth only 75 cents, they said, how simple to put a third more silver into it, and thus settle the silver problem forever. One is puzzled at times, in reading Hill's speech, to decide whether he has not advanced to that same point of innocent ignorance, and no further. Yet that is impossible. For in another part of the same speech he boasts of the substantially unanimous vote of Democratic Senators and Representatives for free coinage, as if these were votes for his proposal. Free coinage of dollars containing 371 1-4 grains pure silver was what they voted for, and coinage of such dollars without any limit. But Hill's silver dollar, if "equal in intrinsic value at the melting-pot to a gold dollar," would have to contain about 495 grains of pure silver at the present moment, and a different quantity to-morrow, and nobody could

When Republicans who innocently suggested dollar would become old and obsolete, because no longer accurate in value after the lapse of a month, or a week, or a day, and that they had no power whatever of fixing the relative market value of a fine ounce of gold and a fine ounce of silver, it also dawned upon them that they would dollars now in circulation and in the Treasury, at the very outset, in order to get their new dollars into use. Then what were they to do when the relative value of silver and gold had changed again? Were they to set out once more at the task of recoining the entire silver supply at the new ratio, with the certainty that the ratio aforesaid would change again before they could get half or even a tenth of the stock of silver recoined? The amazing and abounding absurdities of any such attempt would not forbid the idea that Governor Hill meant to propose it, as a good-enough political trick for the hour, had he not at the same time claimed that his proposal was exactly that of the Democratic Senators and Representatives who voted for unlimited coinage of the present standard dollar. But if he means anything that they voted, what on earth does he mean by his melting-pot and crucible? Is he by any possibility so dense in his ignorance as not to know that he is slashing over the head his whole party in Congress, and not Republican leaders at all, when he talks of dollars that will melt down without loss? The silver question itself has puzzled some people. But it was never half as perplexing as the attempt to guess what Governor Hill imagines he was trying to say about the silver question.

ELECTRICAL EXECUTION. The execution of the murderer Loppy in the Sing Sing Prison at noon yesterday was a quiet, orderly, decent performance of the law. latest demonstration of the efficiency of the new method of inflicting the death penalty will probably be accepted by the people and by the Legislature about to assemble as a satisfactory vindication of the main intent of the statute. The evidence of its adequacy and mercifulness has been accumulating for more than a year, and is now strong. There is no reason to believe that the subject of the process remains conscious for more than an inappreciable fraction of a second after the current has been applied. Dissolution may not be instantaneous, but suffering ends when the lever is touched. This is the opinion of the medical men who have attended the recent executions, and it can be safely accepted. Sensational writers have magnified and misrepresented the superficial effects produced by the electrical current, and elaborately described horrors chiefly invented by themselves; but the public has discounted these tales, and we believe the conviction now generally prevails that the important experiment tried first, and so far alone, by the State of New-York has proved successful. Certainly there is not a symptom of popular disapprobation. Indeed, the best evidence that the community is catisfied with the results is the almost universal lack of interest in the execution of Loppy. A

had been overlooked or forgotten by most persons for the reason that the newspapers had paid little attention to it. The meaning of this is that the operation of the law has already ceased to be capable of engrossing general attention, and will hereafter be treated by the press precisely as hangings have been treated in the past -that is to say, briefly and simply recorded, except in exceptional cases. The punishment of a monumental crime, whatever the method and instrument of death, will always be an event of immense interest, and no law of secrecy can ever curtail by so much as a single word the newspaper accounts of it. The first trials of our new and unique penalty were properly and inevitably affairs of universal concern. The citizens of every State and nation, but especially of New-York, desired and had a right to learn the circumstances and results of the experiment, and that too not from the formal, meagre and belated report of official inspectors, but fully and at once from various and independent sources. The demand for information was imperative and universal, and that it should not be supplied was

inconceivable. Proceedings have been instituted for the pur pose of determining whether or not the restrictive clause of the law is unconstitutional and void. Many good lawyers believe that it is, but, however that may be, it is void in fact and will so remain. For this reason, as well as because it is improper and mischievous, it ought to be promptly repealed by the Legislature of 1892. The rest of the law has proved its utility. We believe that it will be retained in New-York, as it deserves to be, and that it will be generally adopted in the course of time by the Legislatures of other States and countries.

## THE CRANK EPIDEMIC.

There are some things of an unpleasant nature in this world that have to be taken for granted. The most uncheerful circumstance in life is the necessity of some time leaving it; but death is inevitable, and we are not permitted to choose time or place for meeting it. The call may come any time and in innumerable ways; a prevailing epidemic, an explosion, a collision, a falling brick, or any other of a million causes against which human foresight is powerless to provide, may east us off with or without notice. Still, we cherish a sort of half notion that by some kind of human enactment we can put up barriers about our persons that will insure safety against the ordinary accidents of life and take away the constant sense of peril. · We legislate against epidemics by establishing Health Boards and enforcing sanitary regulations; we provide against beiler explosions by inspections and against collisions by laws regulating the movement of railroad trains; municipal regulations are made to protect citizens from accidents at the hands of careless workmen, and by a multitude of statutes society has provided, and is constantly providing, for the safety of its individual members. Some of the provisions are salutary and wise; many of them meddlesome and foolish. These latter grow out of the irrepressible mania of mankind, as soon as anything happens, to do something about it at once, so that it shall not happen again.

Just now the "crank" epidemic engages the interest of the community, and naturally public attention is directed to the necessity for providing by legal enactment some safeguard against this new menace to life. Most of the suggestions that have been made are in the direction of closer surveillance of persons who show signs of unbalanced minds, and more rigorous restraints upon those who accompany wild and visionary schemes with outspoken denunciation of the whole social order or sullen threats against prominent men. They are the suggestions that naturally arise from recent developments, and are in a measure salutary and wise. It is an open question, though, whether we need any additional legislation on the subject; whether we are not already sufficiently equipped with statutory enactments to deal vigorously and summarily with this new phase of crime. We call it a new phase of crime, but in fact it is as old as Time; it is assassination in its most cold-blooded and brutal form, conditioned upon blackmail or a Because it cannot be justly assessed and collected ransom. It is simply a transfer of the processes of brigandage from mountain defiles to city to the American people. Because it can be easily streets. We have unconsciously dignified the crime by calling it a homicidal impulse or mania, and half removed its stigma by calling the robber and assassin a "crank," a phrase which came in vogue with the crime of Guiteau, and has come to be applied so indiscriminately to every-

body who holds peculiar views on any subject

from Prohibition or Woman Suffrage to assas-

sination as a remedy for social evils, that it means nothing. What alarms people at this time is the disovery that there are so many assassins at large of the sort that attempted the life of Dr. John Hall, exploded the bomb in Russell Sage's office and threatened the life of Conrad Harris. In the new sense of peril they grope ineffectually for some protection in the form of statutory law. But it seems to us a deep inquiry into causes will show that search in that direction is useless. We have law enough already to take care of men who threaten assassination; while against the sullen and stealthy criminal we have no more protection than against any chance accident, but all that any law can give us. An underlying cause of this apparently sudden outbreak of murderous propensities may perhaps be found in the growing habit of condemning in exaggerated language and unstinted phrase the men who have accumulated large fortunes. To the fashion of denouncing successful men as "monopolists," "public enemies," "oppressors of the poor," etc., etc., may be easily traced the special forms of insanity illustrated by recent developments. Half-educated, idle and shiftless men reading and hearing these things while brooding over their own miserable failures are impressed by them. They get filled with the insane idea that they are in some way the special victims of these "oppressors of the poor," and gradually work themselves up to the madness of undertaking by violent means to avenge their own and society's wrongs. When that point is reached a single assassination or wholesale slaughter impends. No statute law can reach that condition of things, but the empty talkers and violent declaimers who premote it by loose and violent language can mitigate it somewhat by cultivating moderation.

AN AMAZING UTTERANCE,

Democracy is certainly at its lowest ebb just now in the State of New-York. The trail of Hillism is over it all. Never before, no, not in the days of Tweed, was its standard of duty lower, its contempt for public opinion more prominent, its subordination to its worst elements more complete. In support of this assertion we submit a paragraph from "The Albany Argus." which would be funny were it not so indecent :

In requesting Governor Hill to serve out his term and not to begin the discharge of the duties of the office of United States Senator until January 1, the Committee yesterday expressed a wish entertained by the party in the State. The singular cours pursued by Lieutenant-Governor Jones during the reent campaign forfeited such respect for his political judgment as Democrats before that time may have en-tertained, and with perfect candor it may be said that great majority of the people had forgotten, if the party does not wish to see his name inscribed on the people had forgotten, if the party does not wish to see his name inscribed on the faintest suspicion of aristocratic margine about him, and he did not hesitate to take his wife to the dress circle of a theatre in which vulgar month; because it would appear there as a Democratic name, and the Lieutenant-Governor has seen fit to sever his connection with the party. This consideration of the largest private box. In split of his title—perhaps because of the Lord Lytton wonderful case to the freedom of Republican habits. the party does not wish to see his name inscribed or

there would be opportunities for mischief, or that they would be improved, if offered, controls Democratic desire in this matter. The State of New-York is not desire in this matter. The State of the likely to suffer materially through the absence of the Hon. David B. Hill from his post in the United States Senate for three weeks this month. Congress will meet on Monday, December 7, and in all likelihood will adjourn on December 18 or 19 for the Christmas holidays. During these twelve days no business of importance will be transacted, as the composition of the committees will require some time. The only in-terest likely to suffer, if the Governor sees fit to follow the request of the State Committee, will be his per-sonal interest in committee places, and that is not keen enough to warrant a rejection of the request. Again, an amicable agreement about committee places can doubtloss be effected by the Democratic Senators. Evidently it never occurred to "The Argus"

while penning this extraordinary paragraph that

David B. Hill was not elected Governor of and

for the Democratic party, but of and for all the people of the State, without regard to their politics. Its assumption that it is all right that he should shirk his duties in the Senate to "get even" with one of his fellow-citizens who in the exercise of his right of private judgment declined to support the Democratic ticket last fall, evinces a degree of moral obliquity which is well calculated to pain the best friends of that venerable Democratic organ. Ever since David B. Hill became Governor he has taught by example what "The Argus" now teaches by precept-that a public office is to be run, not for the benefit of the people as a whole, but with an eye single to party advantage. Many of his State papers, as our readers know, have been little better than stump-speeches. His annual messages have been written, not from the point of view of a Governor of New-York, but of the boss of the Democratic machine. Since election he has been laboring by methods which are to the last degree disgraceful to obtain seats in the Legislature for Democrats who were beaten at the polls. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that a party which tolerates such a man in such a place should reflect his debased idea of official duty. The State Committee did not realize that it was a gross impropriety to ask bim to treat the Governorship and the Senatorship just as though they were simply pawns in a purely partisan game and not great public trusts. And The Argus" says ditto to the committee!

It is well for the Democracy as for the State of New-York that David B. Hill's days in the Executive Chair are numbered. Whatever may be his limitations, Roswell P. Flower cannot fail to be an improvement upon his predecessor.

New-York State presents a novel and a mortifying spectacle to-day. It has in Congress two double officeholders-in the Senate its Governor, in the House of Representatives the Mayor of its second city. No other State ever made a showing like this. New-York, unfortunately, has to endure the humiliation for all the rest of the present month.

In an interview published in Sunday's Tribune Mr. Richard M. Hunt brought some good news in regard to the preparations for the World's Fair in Chicago. The foundations for the buildings are all laid, and by October it is expected that that they will be in good shape. "Everything promises to be satisfactory," says this well-known architect, whose opinion is, of course, as nearly impartial as any one's can be. Mr. Hunt's favorable report cannot fail to stimulate interest in the Fair on the part of New-Yorkers, and that interest will be vastly increased by the dinner which is to be given on December 21 for this express purpose.

Mr. Proctor's service in the War Department night have been prolonged with credit to himself and advantage to the people. In entering the Senate he carries with him the best wishes of a large circle of friends and admirers. If the Vermont tradition holds in his case, his Senatorial career will be long; in any case it is certain to be honorable and usefu

Our disputatious friend, "The World," asks why we consider an income tax the most burdensome and the most unpopular form of taxation. Because it is unequal class legislation-the very thing which the Democratic party has been inveighing against for half a century. Because it shifts the burden of supporting the Government seause it cannot be justly assessed and collected without inquisitorial processes which are repugnant evaded by unscrupulous members of the incomeclass, and consequently falls unequally upon all who are honest and scrupulous. Because it puts a premium upon rascality and heavily discounts integrity. Because experience during the Civil War has demonstrated that it is the most unpopular and burdensome form of taxation. Because,—but let us pause. We do not wish to discourage "The World." It is doing a great work for the Republican party in advocating income taxation as the necessary sequel to free trade. We want our friend to go on with that work. The Ohio Democracy demanded income taxation and free trade during the recent canvass with excellent effect-for the Republicans. By all means let The World" persevere in its policy until income taxation is incorporated in the next National

Democratic platform. Popular confidence in the Judiciary will be reassured by Judge Barnard's decision on Saturday. But of course Governor Hill will feel in honor bound to denounce the Democratic Justice of Poughkeepsie in unmeasured terms.

Salchi was given a rtception at the Hotel Metropole, in Chicago, one evening last week, by the Chicago Musical College.

The President, while at work on his message last week, had a desk fitted up in his bedroom instead of going out to his office, and in this way escaped a good many interruptions. Secretary Blaine was the only caller whom he received last Saturday.

Sir John Gorst, the new British Postmaster-Gen-Waikato district of New-Zealand. But in the course of a war the natives attacked and ransacked his and converted his type into slugs for their rifles. As if to add insult to injury, they peppered Sir John himself, and nearly killed him with some of this ammu-

Signor Mascagni will soon visit Paris to superintend the presentation of "Cavalleria Rusticana" Opera Comique, and at the direction of the Emperor of Germany be has been invited to Berlin similarly to assist in the production of "L'Amico Fritz" in the Imperial Opera House.

A California woman, Miss Alice Rideout, has been varded the task of executing the sculpture to adorn the Woman's Building at the World's Fair. She has designed three figures for this purpose, representing Woman's Virtues," "Woman as the Spirit of Civiliza-tion," and "Woman's Place in History." Miss Rideout belongs to a wealthy family in San Francisco, and is a soung woman of much beauty as well as talent.

Deeply interested as was Dom Pedro in scientific natters, it appears that he once fell asleep at a meeting where such topics were being discussed. He was making a tour through Italy at the time, and had be come very weary when the hour for this gathering come very weary when the hour for this gathering came. To the earlier proceedings he gave close heed, thereby greatly flattering the principal speaker. But after the Emperor had dozed off the lecturer, not discovering the situation, ventured upon a culogy of the distinguished auditor. Thereapon the andience loudly applauded, whereat Dom Fedro awoke, and, supposing the demonstrations to have been called forth by some interance upon a purely scientific question, instantly began to clap his hands with an air of conviction.

Speaking of the recently deceased Earl of Lytion, a Paris correspondent of "The London Telegraph" says:
"He did not hesitate to go wherever he was likely to be amused. Nothing came amiss to him, whether it was a sitting at the Academy, a sensational murder trial, a private view of pictures, a chat with a tragedlenne, a 5 o'clock tea given at the 'Figaro' office, or an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE DRAMA--MUSIC.

" NEW CITY DIRECTORY" AT THE BIJOU. The company which carries the title of Russell's New Comedians put the "New City Directory" before as many people as could be crowded into the Bijou Thesis last evening. This is a mere "absurdity," presented "for laughing purposes only," as the playbill has it of the property of the playbill as the playbill as the playbill has it. and it was singularly successful in accomplishing the object, for rarely has so much laukhter been heard is any one theatre in this city for a long time. Perhaps it was like unto the crackling of thorns under a pot but there is no doubt that the audience found care for unbounded merriment in the piece. "The City Directory" was originally made up by Paul M. Potter, and its first edition had a lucrative run of months at the Bijou. Now it has been revised and reconstitution by the control of the structed by Louis Harrison, and there is every reason to believe that this version will have as big a subscription list as the first had. It is true that Mr. Harrison has almost entirely revised out of it the slender semblance of a story which could be detected in the original edition. This cannot be called an ex-purgated issue. There was nothing in the first book which affronted the tastes of those who took pleasure in any part of it. But the reviser has evidently made up his mind that not even the frailest thread of narrative is needed to tie together the songs, solliquies dances, imitations, antics and variety performances of which it now almost exclusively consists. Perhaps he has measured his audiences justly. Certainly the peo-ple who looked on and listened last night were delighted

until their joy was vociferous in the extreme. Mr. Russell has collected a company peculiarly adapted for just this sort of nonsense. All they have to do they do with a will, and with no small ingentity and diversity of resource. Dan Daly, as the stop manager, was especially amusing with his assumption of the deepest woe, while his loose-jointed dances ithis trated in a remarkable way the distortions to which the human skelefon can be subjected without falling apart. Luke schoolcraft, as the janitor; Burt Haven ly, as the banker; Charles Seaman, as the German actor, and Willis P. Sweatnam, as the detective, wore all applauded over and over again, while the singularly graceful dancing of Miss Amelia Glover, and the prettness and sci-possession of Miss Kate Uart were duly admired. Miss Glover dances much oftener than she did in the early edition of "Tise City Directory," and her agitated ankles and ambitious little tess verselevateds far more frequently in the direction of the zenith than they ever were in the first production. For all of watch, and for almost everything that we done or even attempted, the house was notsily make ful. Here is the cast:

ul. Here is the cast;

John Smith, detective... Willis P. Sweataan, John Smith, stage manager... Dan Daly John Smith, bonker... Burt Haverly John Smith, Jonner... German actor... Charles beams John Smith, jantfor and call boy. Galety.

John Smith, advance agent... J. C. Mina John Smith, ir. Julius P. Witnar, John Smith, dude... David Warfeld John Smith, messer ger... Miss Lillie Elarge Nanon Smith, of the Galety. Miss Lillie Elarge Nanon Smith, of the Galety. Miss Lillie Elarge Nanon Smith, Charles Galety. Miss Marjon Wells Laura Smith, Rosebuds, Miss Marjon Wells Dora Smith, Miss Marjon Wells Dora Smith, Miss Marjon Wells Little Fawn, the American dancer. A media Glova Dora Smith, Little Fawn, the American dancer.

## THE MEININGER.

The performance of "The Battle of the Teutobur Forest" by the Meininger at the Thalia Theatre last night was so far superior to their previous effort in Julius Caesar" as to convince the spectator that nuch would have been gained by presenting this play at the beginning of the engagement. The German actors were here on grounds that they thoroughly understood, enacting the deeds of their fathers, and speaking the words of their countrymen. Hence, they acted with authority and made their audience share their own certainty of truthfulness. There are no remarkable actors in this company, but there are a few who are capable and efficient if they have the right parts to play. When they represented Romans eciting English poetry translated into German, they were at a disadvantage, but "The Battle of the Teutoburg Forest" is as German as "The Rhine Gold, and they were able to interpret it with force and dignity, even though no one among them sounded any nusual depth of dramatic intensity.

The language of the play is full of deep-chested and the action suggests the herotsm and magnanimity of the esonance, and the old Teutonic race. The people of play and the people who are seen on this stage are men and women who spend little of their time in houses. Their grace is strength and their education is boddiy vigor. They are at home in the forest, and are as much a part of the forest as the beasts whose skins they wear. They They are at home in the forest, have a stolld love of the freedom they have always enjoyed and a ponderance resentment of interference with it on the part of any one. The strength of this theatrical company is in its representations of crowds and the present opportunity is a good one and well improved. The throngs of flaxen-haired foresters than watch the Koman legions passing make a fine picture and they make another when they fall upon these same legions and desiroy them, as beasts of the wood might turn and desiroy a pack of dogs that had dis-

A broad and manly performance of Hermann was given by Hilmar Knorr. He is the picture of a primitive hero and his manner is one of simple dignity and reposeful power. Mathleu Pfell, as Marbod, the prince of the suevians, was a good foll for him and almost equally happy in his impersoration. Miss Anna Haverland, as the wife of Hermann, showed the woman's side of a type of character that is less attractive in the woman than in the man. Yet her effort was sincere and the result agreeable. But it is rather as a whole than through its individual mem. bers that this company gains distinction, and it is not likely to find a play that will fit it better at all points than the present one.

THE WHOLE OF "THE TYROLEAN."

The production of the charming operetta, "The Tyrolean," at the Casino last evening, without "Cavalleria Rusticana," was attended with great success. The introduction of two new songs, "May I Love a Lass!" and "I set Great Store on Thee," also by Carl Zeller, the composer of the operetta, added much to the entertainment of the many music lovers in the large audience. They were sung by Miss Tempest. Stirring and inspiring songs by the "Tyrokan Quartet," composed of genuine sons and daughters of the land "beyond the blue mountains of the Rhine," made also a pleasing and charming innovation. At no time since her advent at the Casino has Miss Marie Tempest been more warmly greeted than last evening. She was in excellent voice and her acting, as usual, was characterized by inimitable grace. The usual, was characterized by inimitable grace. The long and tumultons applause which greeted her at various times in the course of the evening bore unistakable testimony to the pleasure which she gave her hearers. The "Nightingale Song" was again a great favorite and Miss Tempest was compelled to repeat it three times before the visitors deigned to be satisfied. The other singers were also pleasing.

Mr. Aronson is to be congratulated upon the success of "The Tyrolean," which will doubtless long remain an attraction at the Casino.

JOSEPH MURPHY AT THE NEW PARK. The return of Joseph Murphy is likely to be wel-comed by the considerable part of the theatre-going public that rejoices in the confounding of villains by virtuous Irish peasants. The form of play that be presents is conventional and traditional, but the tasts that made it popular when it was new, if it ever was new, still lasts and still seeks the same gratification. "Kerry Gow," the play in which Mr. Murphy acted at the Park Theatre last night, has been seen here in numerable times and needs no comment except that is pleased a good-sized audience.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The week at the Grand Opera House began lest night with a performance of a new play called "Jack Royals of the 92d," by Harry Lacy and his company. Mr. Lacy had just recovered from a severe sickness, and was unable to act his best. He is a popular performer as a melodramatic hero, and his efforts met with appreclative applause. He will probably appear to better advantage as the performances of the week 50

"THE MERCHANT" IN HARLEM.

Miss Martha Morton's play, "The Merchant," reurned to the city last night, and was seen at the Harlem Opera House. The piece had a prosperous run of several weeks at the Madison Square Theatre early in the summer, and has since then visited various other cities. The company playing it is practically a new one here. The play tells an interesting story in a clear and generally attractive manner, and has many comments of popularity.

"BLUE JEANS" AT THE COLUMBUS.

The discord of the village band was heard again in Harlem last night, and was interrupted by the noise of Everybody knows by this time that such a commotion means that "Blue Jeans" is again within the tange of sight and hearing. It is offered this week at the Columbus Theatre. The announcement of the fact is enough. The return of the play is too frequent to be important, even assuming that it would be so in any case.

"GUS" WILLIAMS IN "KEPPLER'S FORTUNES." "Gus" Williams reappeared last night at Niblo's Garden in "Keppler's Fortunes." Mr. Williams is a clever actor, with a good German dialect. His present offer-

ing is not altogether a serious effort, but it towers above the rubbish in which he was last seen in New-York. This theatre will be occupied next week by Frank Mayo, who will give a new play and two of the old favorites of his reperter.